Fram in the right the Printing Press should be. The tyrant's foe, the champion of the free; Faithful and constant to its sacred trust-Calm in its utterance, in its judgments just; Wise in its teaching; incorrupt and strong To speed the right and to denounce the wrong.

PULASKI, TENN FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1866.

LEGISLATIVE.

Last week five Representatives in the Tennessee Legislature resigned their seats. nd on Monday last fiteen more of them lowed the example, thus leaving that ody without a quorum, and, as a conseuence, no legal action can be had. The adicals are in a rage, of course, for their darling scheme of wholesale disfranchisement is thus thwarted.

Messrs. Walker, Willis, Scales, Ordway, Steele, Wyne, Brandon, Simmons, Freeman, Garret, Thomas, Lewis, Faulkner, Bledsoe, Barton, Williams, Poston, Dunnaway, Nicks, and Hood, are the resigning members.

.The Confederate Dead at Pulaski. EDITOR CITIZEN: - Many inquiries have been and are still being made, by persons living in the Southern States, relative to their missing friends, who were reported to have been left sick at this place when Gen. Hood retreated from the State. For the information of all interested, I send you a list of those who died in Lee's Corps Hospital, of which I was surgeon. Dr. Brickell, of Vicksburg, Miss., had charge of Cheatham's Corps Hospital, and he has the register of deaths among his patients. Any communications addressed to him will meet with prompt attention. Please publish the fist and request the Nashville and Atlanta papers to do the same:

J. D. Musier, Private, Co. F, 6th Texas Cavalry, gun-shot wound, died December 25th, 1864.

John T. Koburn, Private, Co.E, 1st Miss. Cav., gun-shot wound, died Dec. 26, 1864. Cav., gun-shot wound, died Dec. 27, 1864. J. W. Holloway, Private, Co. E, 21st Tenn. In., gun-shot wound, died Dec. 27,

John W. McDonald, Captain, Co. G, 19th So. Ca. Infantry, gun-shot wound, died Dec. 22nd, 1864.

Henry W. Watkins, Lieut., 7th Tenn. Cav. gun-shot wound, died Jan. 20, 1865. L. W. Caldwell, Private, Co. C, 18th Miss. Cavalry Battery, gun-shot wound, died Dec. 28, 2864.

J. H. Hoffman, Private, Corput's Battery, typhoid fever, died Jan. 3, 1865. C. - Payne, Private, Co. G, 37th Miss.

typhoid fever, died Jan. 11, 1865. Elias Deas, Private, Co. K, 7th Fla., chronic diarrhoea and frost bite, died Jan.

Leviah Stacy, Private, Co. B, 10th S. C. dyphtheria, died March 8, 1865.

J. T. Carmichael, Private, Co. L. 10th S. C., gun-shut wound, died Jan. 4, 1865. P. W. Hudson, Private, Co. F, 16th S. chronic diarrhoea, died Feb. 12, 1865. C. C. ABERNATHY. Nashvill Banner.]

The Freedman's Bu surture per by Seuator Trumbull, of raffigws, we sed diam PULLSKI. The of H C Bullock, W he loves to lotter the Senate on Thursday, January 25, by a hands. It was deligned on the state of the Amoment in the shades! the Senate on Thursday, January 25, by a vote of thirty-seven to ten. The bill was pressed to a vote in the

House on the 6th of February, only thirtysix members voting in the negative. An amendment to exempt Kentucky from the operations of the Bureau received only 34 votes. A proviso was attached to the 5th section conferring to the freedmen for three years the possession of lands in she Sea Islands granted by Gen. Sherman during the war. It was provided that no person should be deemed destitute, suffering, or dependent on the Government for support, who was able to find employment and could by proper industry and exertion avoid the condition of destitution. The House also proposed to restrict the country in which the President was authorized to establish the bureau to those States in which, on the 1st of February, 1866, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was suspended.

When the bill as amended was returned to the Senate, on the 8th, Mr. Trumbull moved to agree to the amendments, except that one which restricted the operations of the bill to States in which the writ of habeas corpus was suspended on February 1 1866. This amendment would exempt Delaware, Maryland and Missouri, from the operations of the bill. A debate sprang up here between Guthrie and Sherman, and Senator Henderson refused to support the House amendments, declaring the only way to protect the freedmen was to give them the ballot, and that if he were a rebel he would rather take the unqualified negro suffrage than wear the badge of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The amendments of the House, except that restricting the oporations of the bill to the States in which the habeas corpus was suspended, February 1, 1666, were agreed to, and the bill then passed. On the 9th the House concurred of June just discovered among the recent in the Senate amendments, and then the excavations at Pompeii. Three hundred

bill was sent to the President. veto of the billy bear at the last want

The National Intelligencer, of the 20th ult says: "One of the gravest measures which ever passed both Houses of Congrees has been vetoed by the President of the United States, in a message so sober, so dispassionate, so persuasive, and so powerful, that only a person of singular hardihood could dissent from its position until after the most conscientious, patient, and serious reflection. In these times of tumultuous debate and exorbitant doctrine; of bitter recriminations, unreasonable exactions, and intolerant opinions; of anxious uncertainties, morbid sentiments, and bad passions -- a communication calmly and clearly expounding a great question, in the ight and under the authority of established and mandatory principles of constitutional liberty and the common law, coming from the high official who, from his peculiar situation, is bound to emaneipate himself from every prejudice of party, of passion, or of locality, is a boon to the people. No State paper could be more conclusive in argument upon the premises assumed.

A Palpable Hit.

The Charlottsville (Va.) Chronicle thus good humoredly speaks of the straits to which the Southern States are driven by the Radical disunionists:

"It seems to us to be as hard to get in the Union as it is to get out. The South respectfully asks no more one way or the other. We are like the fellow that was forced to go to the show, and then not allowed to go any further than where he had paid for his ticket. We have been dragged into the doorway of the Federol tent, and are not allowed to see any of the performances except to settle with the tax collectors. We can hear the snimals growling inside, and the cracking of the ringmaster's whip, but we can't see the show unless we pay for two and take in a colored lady. And the worst of it is, they keep a great eagle perched over the entrance, which, if you ittempt to go back, swoops down upon you and picks a hole in your head. We justly think this is unreasonable; they ought either to let us pass in or refund our money and tie up the eagle."

Ar the Negro Suffrage Society in session at Washington, one of the members objected to the presence of white men, whereupon Dr. Henry Highland Garland, a negro W. E. Coke, Private, Co. C. 1st Miss. preacher, remarked that this was not the time to make distinctions on account of

> Commenting on the above, the Mobile Tribune exclaims, in the beautiful language of the poet, "Bully for him!"

> Young MAN, do you know who is your friend? It is the man who sets before you a mortal and christian example, who by his influence would lead you in the path of virtue and religion, who mildly reproves you when you go in the wrong way, and gently leads you back to the path of virtue, morality and religion.

> That man is not your friend who leads you to the madening bowl, to the gambling room and the house of infamy. Shun him -go not with him-listen not to his oily. tongue and evil suggestions, whispered in your ear. Shun him-his society will be poison to your morals, destructive to your future success in life, and ruinous to your character. He is not your friend.

> A New York reporter describing a recent ball there, says: "Fashion sat upon a throne of gold. For eight happy hours the scene was filled with wavy gauze and glistening satins, studded with brilliants, and warm with an atmosphere of smiles. It was easy to mistake for the perfume of the odors of the flowers which wwb in snowy bosoms, on

> spirals of the enchanted waltz, entwining happily the form of the Golden Youthtide of New York. It was a bath of dazzling delight, enough to intoxicate the young. and where others might endeavor, alas! to renew the impressions which are dead"then he went to supper.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address in Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, sustaining the President's veto, and taking the ground that Southern States should be admitted without further delay. We welcome with pleasure all such evidences of good sense and patriotism on the part of this distinguished gentleman, who has, on many recent occasions, deserved the commendation of the conservative people of the country. In these instances he has bravely stemmed the popular current of his associates. We believe he will find the public sentiment, at this time, to set overwhelmingly in the direction he has taken. -Exchange. In fami ... sta ... and ... anone

GEN. FORREST has written a letter to the Memphis Avalanche, in which he denies any intention of leaving the country. He says his destiny is now with the great American Union, and he "shall contribute all his influence toward strengthening the Government, sustaining its credit, and uniting the people once more in the indissoluble bonds of peace and affection."

ARREST OF GEN. N. B. FORREST .- We understand that Gen. N. B. Forrest was arrested on Saturday last by U. S. Marshal Rider, on an indictment for treason. Gen. F. outered his personal recognizance for his appearance at the ensuing March term of said court .- Memphis Commercial.

LETTERS from Naples describe a temple skeletons were found crowded within the We present below the opinion of a leading sanctuary, a propitiatory service having journal of the country on the Presilent's evidently been held in the hour they were overwhelmed.

When you are looking for sins, let your looks, like charity, begin at home.

THE custom of advertising is a custom that customarily brings customers.

It is not generally known that the year 1865 was favored with fifty-three Sundays, the first and last days being Sabbaths.

The Democracy of New London, Connecticut, fired a national salute on Tuesday in honor of President Johnson's veto. One hundred guns were fired in Man-

chester, N. H., on Tuesday night, in honor of the President's veto The Democracy of New Haven fired thirty-six guns on Tuesday in honor of

President Johnson and his veto of the Ne-

gro Bureau bill. A national salute was fired at Albany, N Y., on Tuesday, by direction of the Common Council, in honor of the veto message of the President.

Resolutions were introduced into the New Jersey Legislature denouncing President Johnson and favoring negro suffrage. They were voted down by a large majority.

A hundred and twenty-four women of Kansas have petitioned Congress for the right of suffrage. Well, says an exchange, ian't a woman as good as a nigger?

THERE are one hundred and seventy sases of smallpox in the pest-house at Montgomery, Ala., all of them negroes except eleven soldiers. The disease still coninues to spread through the South.

During the war nine rebel Generals belonging to Tennessee were killed-F. K. Zolicoffer, Robert Hatton, James Rains, - Stearns, Preston Smith, - Strahl, -Carter, John Adams, and R. C. Tyler, the latter the last general officer killed on either side, who were the side and the side

The citizens of New York held a monster meeting in the Cooper Institute on Tuesday night. An address to the citizens of the State and resolutions were adopted indorsing President Johnson and condemn ing Congress for refusing to admit the Southern delegates. Secretary Seward delivered a speech, in which he vindicated the policy of the President.

The 22d of Feburary was celebrated by the friends of President Johnson, by imposing demonstrations, in Washington, New York, Louisville and various other places. The meeting at Louisville was presided over by Gov. Bramlett. Every manifestation of the spirit of radicalism was indignantly rebuked.

THE Lousville Journal says: "Under our telegraphic head will be found a report of another speech from Andrew Johnsona speech that will thrill the blood and nerve the friends of the Union and the constitution throughout the country. It has the ring of the true metal, and it will make the fice fly. The Radicals have provoked the war, add war they shall have.

Nine cheers for Andrew Jensson! Let us have another meeting-a Johnson meeting-and let every man show where he stands. There are but two parties now."

"Umbrae." When the gentle zephyrs Are sighing through their rees. And the little blue big Are standing on the ze When the sun is mounting,

In the eastern skies, And fair and gentle Luna Lingers ere she dies, Before her lovely vissage Behind the mountain fades, The "city clerks" are sporting In the pleasant shades. When the streets are crowded,

And loud the sheriff bawis—
"Come into court, ye lawyers!

The Judge your law-suit calls"—
You hear some sharply talking
About the notes they've stayed, And arm-n-arm come walking From out the pleasant shades. When the small-pox rages,

Here and everywhere,

Stagnates all the air: Comes a horseman dashing, Like Morgan on his raids "Where is the Doctor, Mr. --When the sun is beaming, In the cloudless shies, And red and fancy "cheap goods" Before the store-door flies

And all around are shopping
The pretty, bright-eyed maids;
While then the clerks are trading
The bose is in the shades.

When it comes "first Monday,"
And every man's in town,
And ploughs and lands and cattle Are being sold around. By regiments and plattoons The column bold parades:
"File right"—"halt!"—exactly,
in the pleasant shades.

While the Judge is sitting Upon his lofty stand, Ad-min-is-ter-ing justice Throughout the peaceful land, Two jurymen, while swapping A knife with fifty blades, (1) Can't talk—but make the motion— Within the pleasant shades. When the sun is shining

In the lurid West, And man and beast and all things, Seek their needful rest, With jockey hat and feather, On evening promenades, Pretty girls come marching by And peep in at the shades.

If you want an orange, If you want some cheese, Raisins-almonds-apples, Or anything else you please, Go and ask that tall man If he is afraid To tell you that the nicest

Are kept within the shade. If you want a "cock-tall," You'll get it there, I think; They say it is perfection—
I don't know—I don't drink—
Nothing but ice-water Or cooling lemonades, But really his refreshing To drink them in the shades.

SANGAREE.

Speech of the President.

The National Monument Association held a meetng on the 22nd of February, at which Preside Johnson presided and made a speech. Alluding to Washington's Farewell Address ontaining the principles by which he sought to be guided, and expressing the hope that all the States would continue their contributions to the structure to be completed as an enduring memorial to the restoration of all the States to their proper relations to the Government. He said : "I say that when these States comply with the Constitution, when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty, and that they can be trusted; when they yield obedience to the law, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship and let peace and union be restored. have fought traitors and treason in the South. prosed Davis, and Tombs, and Slidell, and a long list of others whose names I need not repeat, and now when I turn round at the other end of the line I find men, I care not by what name you call them-

A Voice-Call them traitors. -who still stand opposed to the restoration of the union of these States, and I am free to say to you that I am still for the preservation of this compact. I am still for the restoration of this Union. I am still in favor of this great Government of ours living and following out its destiny, [A voice-Give us the names.] A gentleman calls for the pames. Well, suppose I should give them. [A voice-'We know them," I look upon them, I repeat it, as President or citizen, as much opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and believe they are as much laboring to prevent or destroy them, as were the men who fought against them.

I say Thadeas Stevens, of Pensylvania. [Tremendous applause. | I say Charles Sumner, [great applause.] I say Wendell Phillips, and others of the ame stripe amongst them. A Voice-Give it to Forney.

Some gentleman in the crowd says "Give it to Forney." I have only just to say that I do not waste my amunition upon dead cocks. [Laughter and applause.] I stand for my country; I stand for the Constitution, where I placed my feet from my advent into public life. They may traduce me; they may slander; they may vituperate; but it has no effect upon me. | Cheers.] Let me say in addition that I do not intend to be bullied by enemies. [Applause, and acry-The people will sustain you.] I know, my countrymen, it has been insinuated, and not only insinuated but said directly, (the intimacion has been given in high place-) that if such a usurpation of power had been exercised two hundred years ago in a particular region, it would have cost a certain individual his head. What usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty off ["None none!" The only usurpation I have been guilty of, is that I have always been standing between the cople and the encroachments of power; and because I dared to say in conversation with a fellow citizen and a Senator, that I thought amendments to the Constitution ought not to be too frequently made, that it would lose all its dignity, and that the old instrument would be lost sight of in a short time; because I happened to say if it was amended, such and such amendments should be adopted, it was a usurpation of power that would have cost a King his head at a certain time! [Baughter & Applause.]

[Laughter.] Yes, there is an earthquake coming; here is a ground-swell coming of popular judgment and indignation. [A Voice-'That's true.' The American people will speak by their instincts and they will know who are their friends and who

In connection with this subject, it was maintained

earthquakes, that they trembled and could not yield-

by the same gentleman that we were in the midst of

What positions have I held under this Government? I have occupied all positions, beginning with Alderman, and running through all branches of the Legislature. [A Voice-From a Tailor up.] Some gentleman says I have been a tailor. Now that did not discomfit me in the least, for when I used to be a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one, and I making close fits-[great laughter] -always punctual with my customers and always id good work. [A Voice-'No patchwork."] No, I don't want any patchwork; I want a whole

suit. : : But I will pass by this little facetious-

ness. My friends may say, "You are President, and

you must not talk about such things." When prin-

ciples are involved, my countrymen, when the existence of my country is imperiled, I will act as I have on former occasions, and speak what I think. I was saying that I had held nearly all positions, from Alderman, through both branches of Congress to that which I now occupy, and who is there that will say that Andrew Johnson ever made a promise he did not fulfill. Who will say that he has ever acted any other way than in fidelity to the great mass of the people? They may talk about beheading and usurpation, but when I am beheaded I want the American people to witness it. I do not want by innendoes, by indirect remarks in high places, to see the man who has assassination brooding in his bosom, exclaim, "This Presidential obstacle must be got out of the way." I make use of a very strong expression when I say that I have no doubt the intention was to incite assessination, and so get out of the way '-the obstacle" from place and power .-Whether by assassination or not, there are men in this Government, I doubt not, who want to destroy | good will among all the people of the United States. our institutions and change the character of our Government. Are they not satisfied with the blood | place, look out and you will find the humble indiwhich has been shed! Does not the murder of Mr. Lincoln appease the wrath and vengeance of the opponents of this Government! Are they still unslaked? Do they still want more blood? Have they not got honor and courage enough to attain their objects otherwise than by the hands of the assassing [Voices-"Not not"] I am not afraid of assassins attacking me where a brave and courageous man would attack another. I only dread him when he would go in disguise, his frootsteps noiseless. If it is blood they want, let them have courage enough to strike like men. I know they ere willing to wound but they are afraid to strike. [Applause.]-If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and the preservation of this Government i its original purity of character, let it be shed; but when it is shed, let an alter to the Union be erected, and then, if it be necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as a last libation of tribute to the Union of these States. [Great applause.] But let the opponents of this government remember that when it is poured, "the blood of the martyr will be the seed of the Church," [Cheers. Gentlemen, this Union will grow; it will continue to increase in strength and power, though it may be cemented and cleansed with blood.

I have talked longer now than I intended. Let me thank you for the honor you have done me. So far as this Government is concerned, let me say one other word with reference to the amendments to the Constitution of the United States. When I reached Washington for the nurpose of being inaugurated as Vice President, I had a conversation with Mr. Linceln about the condition of affairs, and in reference to matters in my own State. I teld him we had a convention and by demanded the Constitution of P. H. Ezell, all against a convention and by demanded the Constitution of the United States. When I reached and eighty-six acres of land in Giles country, on Harrican creek, adjoining the lands of John Cox, E. T. Braley and o' hers, to satisfy one execution, in favor of Martha J. Paisly, adm'r., &c., and we venditioni exponsa, one in favor of Levi Reed, that the other in favor of P. H. Ezell, all against a creek adjoining the lands of John Cox, E. T. Braley and o' hers, to satisfy one execution, in favor of Martha J. Paisly, adm'r., &c., and we venditioni exponsa, one in favor of Levi Reed, that the other in favor of P. H. Ezell, all against a creek adjoining the lands of John Cox, E. T. Braley and o' hers, to satisfy one execution, in favor of Martha J. Paisly, adm'r., &c., and we venditioni exponsa, one in favor of Levi Reed, the other in favor of P. H. Ezell, all against a creek and o' hers, to satisfy one execution, in favor of Martha J. Paisly, adm'r., &c., and we vendition of pair and the condition of the condition of affairs, and in reference to matter a creek adjoining the lands of John Cox, E. T. Braley and o' hers, to satisfy one execution, in favor of Martha J. Paisly, adm'r., &c., and we we were a creek adjoining the lands of John Cox, E. T. Braley and o' hers, to satisfy one execution, in favor of Martha J. Paisly, adm'r., &c., and we we were a creek adjoining the lands of John Cox, E. T. Braley and o' hers, to satisfy one execution, in favor of Martha J. Paisly, adm'r., &c., and we were a creek adjoining the lands of John Cox, E. T. Braley and o' hers, to satisfy one execution, in favor of Martha J. Paisly, adm'r., &c., and we were a creek and the c Constitution of the United States. When I reached called a Convention and hid amended the Constitu- aBluford Johnson, and i-saed from the Circuit Cour tion by abolishing slavery in that State-a State not embraced in the proclamation. This met his approbation and gave him encouragement, and in reference to the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in all the States, he said: "When this amendment is adopted by three-fourths of the States amendment is adopted by three-fourths of the States there is but one more that I am in favor of. I have ON the first Monday (5th day,) in March there is but one more that I am in favor of. I have labored to preserve the Union of these States intact under the Constitution, as they were before.' But, said I, what is the amenament you refer to. He said he thought "there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compel all the | The lot fronts 82 feet on 1st Main, and runs back States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States." Yes, competed them. The idea was in his mind that it is a part of the doctrine of secession to break up the Governthe doctrine of secession to break up the Govern- til the money is all paid. ment by the States withdrawing their Senators and | Feb 23-21

sired a constitutional amendment to compel them to be sent. How now does the matter stand! In the Constution of the country, even that pertion of it which provides for the amendment of the organic law, says that no State shall be deprived of its representation. Now what do we find? We find the position taken that States shall not be represented that we may impose taxes; that we may send our tax gatherers to every region and portion of a State; that the people are to be oppressed with taxes; but when they come here to participate in the legisla tion of the country, they are met at the door and told "no, you must pay taxes, you must pay taxes. you must bear the burdens of the Government, but you must not participate in its legislation, which is to affect you for all time." Is this just! ["No. no."] Then I say let us admit into the counci's of the na-

Representatives from Congress; and therefore hede-

ion those who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal; those men who acknowledge their allegiance to the government, and swear to support the constitution. It is all embraced in that. The amplification of an oath makes no difference, if a man s not loyal; but you may adopt whatever test oath you please to prove his loyalty; but let him be unquestionably loyal, and I am willing to trust him. No taxation without representation was a fundanenral principle laid down by our fathers. It was good then, it is good now. If it was a rule to stand

by then, it is a rule to stand by now. It is a funda-

mental principle that should be adhered to as long

as free government lasts, If, while the rebellion was going on, the Constiution was rolled up as a parchment, if it was violated in some particulars to save the Government, A Voice-'What are their names?'

and to save the Constitution itself, there may have been some excuse to justify it. But now that the war is over, and peace has come, we want a written Constitution; and I say the time has come to tale it down, unroll it, re-real it, and understand its provisions. Now if you have saved the Government in war, you can only save it in peace by preserving the constitution, and the only way to preserve it is by a strict observance of it as it was unfolded to us by our fathers. I come here to vindicate the constitution and to save it, for it does seem to me that encroachment after encroachment is proposed. I stand ta-day prepared, as far as I can to resist these eneroachments. Now that we have peace let us enforce the constitution; let us live under and by its provisions; let ii be published; let it be printed in blazing characters, as if it were in the heavens and punctuated with stars, that all may read and understand. I tell the opponents of this government, (I care not from what quarter they come, ) you who are ngaged in breaking up the government by amendnents to the constitution, that the principles of free government are deeply rooted in the American heart, and all powers combined cannot destroy that great instrument that great chart of freedom. They may seem to succeed for a time, but their attempts will be futile. They might as well undertake to lock up the winds of heaven, or chain the waves of the ocean. They may think it can be done by a concurrent resolution; but when it is submitted to the popular judgment and to the popular will, they will find that they might as well undertaks to repeal the laws of gravity by a resolution, as to keep the union from being restored. It is just about as feasible to resist the great law of gravitation which binds all to a common centre, as that great law of gravity which will bring back the States and replace them in their relations. All these conspiracies and ma-

chinations, north and south can't prevent it.

I have detained you longer than I intended. [A

Voice-Go on.'] We are in a great struggle. I am

your instrument. I have always been your servant, the people know I am their friend; they know I have sever deserted them, although I have been placed in as many trying positions as mortal man was ever placed in, and I believe they will sustain me now in this struggle against the enemies of free governnent. What principle have I violated! What sentiment have, I swerved from? Have you heard them quote my predecessor, who fell a martyr to his country's cause, as going in opposition to anything that have done? The very policy I am pursuing now was pursued under his administration, and was being pursued by him when he was taken from us .-This war then is against him too. I have tried to do my duty, and the conscious satisfaction of having performed it to my country is all the reward I ask. In conclusion, let me ask this vast concourse here to-day, this ses of upturned faces, to come with me, or I will go with you, and stand around the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded. The people are invited to read and understand, sustain and maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the Constitution of our forefathers. Though the heavens fall; though factions should rage; though taunts and jeers may come; though abuse and vituperation may come in its most violent character, I mean to be found standing by the Constitution the chief ark of our safety; as the palladium of our civil and religious liberty. Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank when the night and the tempest close around him. Let us go away, forgetting the past and looking to the future, resolve to endeavor to restore our Government to its prestine purity, trusting in Him who is on high, but who controls #11 here below, that ere long our Union will be restored, and that we shall have peace, not only with all the nations of the earth, but peace and When your country is gone and you are about that vidual who now stands before you, weeping over its

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murch 2-tf. early call. Sheriff Sale.

will sell for cash at the court house in the town of Pulaski, on the Sist day of March, 1868, one of Glies county, levied on as the property of said Johnson. March 2 \* B. M. PEDEN, Sh'if.

BAPTIST CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE. the first Monday (5th day,) in March, Church, I will expose for sale to the highest bidder, at the court house door in Puluski, the brick church

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CIGARS, SMOKING TOBACCO,

STOOM OF GOODS

Sam. C. Mitchell & Co.,

House Carpenters & Joiners, PULLSHEL THENN.

Anvils, Vices, NAILS, IRON,

Horse and Mule Shoes, HORSE SHOE NAILS,

Powder, Shot and Caps, WE will say to the people of Giles county that we intend to keep on hand the largest and best.

STOCK OF GROCERIES

ever brought to this market, which we are determined to bifer to you as low as they can be sold.— Having made arrangements that will enable us t

Compete with the Nashville Market.

we invite you to call and examine our stocks. We believe you can save both time and money by purchasing from us instead of going away from home-ian 26, '66-1v. John D. Flautt & co. JOHN C. PULLEN, Clerk